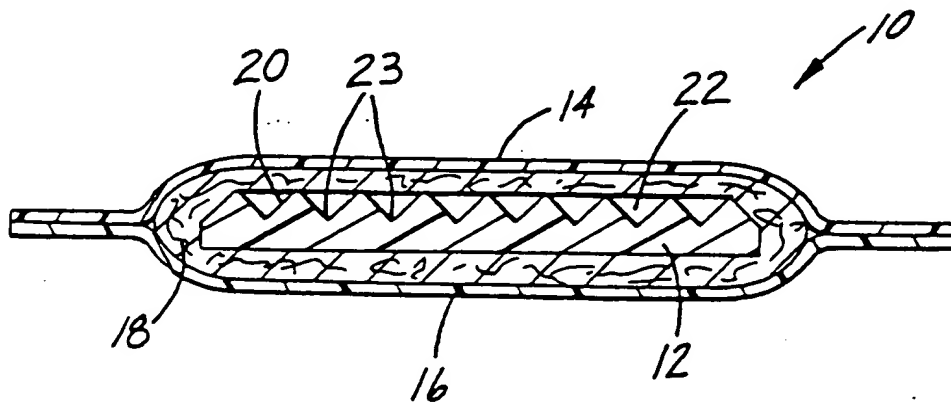


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(54) Title: LIQUID MANAGEMENT MEMBER FOR ABSORBENT ARTICLES



(57) Abstract

Absorbent article comprising an optional liquid permeable topsheet (14), an optional, sometimes liquid impermeable, backsheet (16), an absorbent core disposed between the topsheet and backsheet, if any, and at least one liquid management member which comprises a sheet (12) having at least one microstructure-bearing hydrophilic surface (20) that promotes rapid directional spreading of liquids, the liquid management member and core being in contact. Also, liquid management members which comprise a sheet having at least one microstructure-bearing hydrophilic surface that promotes directional spreading of liquids. The surface has a plurality of V-shaped grooves (22) having an angular width of Alpha, Alpha being between about 10° and about 120°. The hydrophilic surface has a contact angle with water of Theta, Theta being equal to or less than (90° - Alpha/2).

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LIQUID MANAGEMENT MEMBER FOR ABSORBENT ARTICLES5 Field of Invention

The present invention relates to liquid management members for absorbent articles such as meat tray liners, bed pads, baby diapers, sanitary napkins, and adult incontinent pads.

10

Background of the Invention

Disposable absorbent articles typically comprise three basic components: a liquid permeable topsheet that is located closest to the skin of the wearer when the article is in use, an absorbent core, and a liquid impermeable barrier sheet which is located on the opposite side of the absorbent core. Other components such as fastening tapes, leg and waist elastics, etc. are also commonly used.

20 The absorbent core receives and retains liquids that pass through the liquid permeable topsheet and typically comprises a batt of wood fluff fibers. Superabsorbent materials, typically in powder form, are often distributed within the absorbent core to enhance its liquid holding capacity and liquid retention properties.

One problem associated with absorbent articles is the inefficient utilization of the total absorptive capacity of the absorbent core material. This is due in part because absorbent articles normally have an elongated rectangular or hourglass shape and the liquid introduction or insult and spreading of liquid is often confined to the central area of the absorbent core.

Another problem associated with absorbent articles is the inability of the absorbent core to absorb liquids rapidly enough when large amounts of liquid are discharged into the absorbent core over short periods of time. This often results in undesirable side leakage.

40 To improve the liquid acquisition and lateral

spreading properties of absorbent articles, many products have utilized a wicking layer of tissue or crepe. This wicking layer can be located between the liquid permeable topsheet and the absorbent core, in the center of the absorbent core, or in the absorbent core in a location closer to the liquid impermeable barrier sheet. However, tissue and crepe tend to promote isotropic spreading of liquids. That is, liquid tends to spread at similar rates in both the lengthwise and width directions of the absorbent article. As a result, in many instances where the core is elongate, the liquid will leak beyond the side edges of the absorbent article before it has an opportunity to spread to the ends of the absorbent core.

Numerous other approaches have been suggested for improving the liquid distribution and absorption properties of absorbent articles. Most of these approaches have involved the use of channels, reservoirs, apertures, etc. that have been introduced into the wood fluff absorbent core or tissue wicking layer by embossing or corrugation techniques. See, for example, U.S. Patent Nos. 4,676,786 (Nishino), 4,678,464 (Holtman), 4,655,759 (Romans-Hess et al.), and 5,030,229 (Yang).

U.S. Patent No. 4,735,624 (Mazars) discloses a disposable diaper comprising an absorbent pad constituted by an absorbent material consisting essentially of hydrophilic fibers joined to one another to form a coherent mass. The pad is narrow in the crotch area and widens out in the front and rear areas of the diaper with branches.

Other approaches have been taken such as the use of nonwoven inserts as flow control zones, as disclosed in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,795,453 (Wolfe) and 4,908,026 (Sukiennik et al.), or the use of a plastic netting material to promote the unidirectional spreading of liquids in absorbent pads, as disclosed in European patent 0 174 152 B1. The use of certain complex shaped fibers, in tow or staple form, that are

capable of spontaneously transporting liquid in absorbent articles is disclosed in European patent application 0 391 814 A2 (Phillips et al.).

U.S. Patent No. 4,798,604 (Carter) discloses a
5 contoured polymeric film which is apertured and contains a pattern of raised areas that may be employed to form the body contacting surface, i.e., topsheet, in absorbent devices.

Despite these previously known technologies,
10 additional improvements to obtain more efficient and speedier absorption by absorbent cores without leaking are desired.

Summary of Invention

15 The present invention provides liquid management members that facilitate desired anisotropic or directionally dependent distribution of liquids, and absorbent articles that exhibit excellent liquid acquisition and distribution, resulting in greater
20 effective absorption capacity and greater comfort for the wearer.

In brief summary, articles of the invention typically comprise a liquid permeable topsheet, a
25 backsheet, sometimes preferably liquid impermeable, and an absorbent core disposed between the topsheet and backsheet, wherein the article further comprises at least one liquid management member that promotes rapid directional spreading of liquids. The liquid
management member is a sheet, typically flexible,
30 having at least one microstructure-bearing hydrophilic surface with a plurality of channels therein. When an absorbent article is assembled, the hydrophilic surface is typically in contact with the absorbent core. In
some embodiments, the liquid management member is
35 preferably impermeable, i.e., although its surface is hydrophilic the member does not transmit fluid through its body from one surface to the other surface in undesirable fashion. In some embodiments, the liquid management member (which may be impermeable or not as

desired) has one or more apertures th rein to permit controlled transmission of fluid th rethr ugh in desir d manner.

5 In some embodiments, absorbent articles of the invention may comprise an absorbent mass and at least one liquid management member as described herein, and optionally an attachment member such as a layer of adhesive or a component of a hook and loop fastening system on at least one side.

10 Articles of the invention may be made in the form of meat tray liners, bed pads, diapers, adult incontinent devices, and feminine hygiene products.

Brief Description of Drawing

15 The invention will be further explained with reference to the drawing, wherein:

Figure 1 is a cut-away illustration of one embodiment of a diaper of the invention;

20 Figure 2 is a cross-sectional illustration of the diaper of Figure 1;

Figures 3 and 4 are elevation views of illustrative embodiments of liquid management members of the invention;

25 Figures 5 and 6 are cut-away illustrations of two other embodiments of diapers of the invention;

Figures 7a and 7b are schematic diagrams used to illustrate interaction of a liquid on a surface;

30 Figures 8-11 are cross-sectional illustrations of portions of films with channels having different cross-sectional profiles;

Figure 12 is a cross-sectional illustration of another embodiment of a diaper of the invention; and

35 Figure 13 is a cross-sectional illustration of another embodiment of an absorbent article of the invention.

These figures, which are idealized, are not to scale and are intended to be merely illustrative and non-limiting.

Detailed Description of Illustrative Embodiments

Figures 1 and 2 show an embodiment of a diaper 10 of the invention comprising liquid management member 12. Diaper 10 also comprises liquid permeable top sheet 14, liquid impermeable backsheet 16, and absorbent core 18. Liquid management member 12 has at least one microstructured hydrophilic surface 20 which promotes anisotropic, and preferably rapid, spreading of liquids in desired direction(s).

10 The microstructures are channels 22 in the surface of member 12. Typically they are substantially parallel and linear over at least a portion of their length. Liquid management members can be easily formed from thermoplastic materials by casting, profile
15 extrusion, or embossing, preferably by casting or embossing.

Liquid management members of the invention are in the form of sheets or films rather than a mass of fibers. The channels of liquid management members of
20 the invention provide more effective fluid flow than is achieved with webs formed from aggregation of fibers. The walls of channels formed in webs of fibers will exhibit undulations and complex surfaces that interfere with flow of liquid through the channels.

25 Liquid management members of the present invention are capable of spontaneously transporting liquids along the axis of their channels. Two factors that influence the ability of liquid management members to spontaneously transport liquids (e.g., urine and
30 vaginal secretions) are: 1) the geometry of the surface (capillarity, shape of the channels), and 2) the nature of the film surface (e.g., surface energy).

The channels of liquid management members of the present invention can be of any geometry that
35 provides desired liquid transport, and preferably one which is readily replicated. With reference to Figure 3, one preferred geometry is a V-groove 22. The angular width or included angle of the V-groove (i.e., angle Alpha) can be from about 10° to about 120°.

preferably from about 10° to about 90°, and most preferably from about 20° to about 60°. It has been observed that channels with narrower angular width provide greater vertical wicking distance. However, if Alpha is too narrow, the wicking action will be too slow to provide liquid transport that is as fast as desired. If Alpha is too wide, the groove may fail to provide desired wicking action. It has been observed that as Alpha gets narrower, the contact angle of the liquid need not be as low to get similar liquid transport as the contact angle must be for grooves with higher angular widths. The depth of the grooves (the height of the peaks above the valleys), "d", is typically substantially uniform, and is typically from about 5 to about 3000 microns, preferably from about 100 to about 1500 microns, and most preferably is from about 200 to about 1000 microns. It will be understood that in some embodiments members with grooves having depths larger than the indicated ranges may be used. If the grooves are too shallow, the wicking action may not result in fast enough movement of desired quantities of fluid. If the grooves are unduly deep, the overall thickness of the liquid management member will be unnecessarily high and the member may tend to be stiffer than is desired.

When used in absorbent articles it is typically preferred that the liquid management members be thin and flexible to avoid imparting undesirable stiffness to the absorbent articles. For instance, in the case of liquid management members used in infant diapers or adult incontinent devices, the thickness typically ranges from about 10 to about 1500 microns, preferably from about 125 to about 1000 microns. The liquid management member should be sufficiently thick to retain its structural integrity when subjected to stresses (e.g., stretching and flexing) expected to be encountered during use. In the case of bed pads, the absorbent article need not be as highly flexible to provide comfort and the liquid management member may be

up to 3000 microns or more thick.

*

Liquid management members can be formed from any thermoplastic materials suitable for casting, profile extrusion, or embossing including, for example, polyolefins, polyesters, polyamides, poly(vinyl chloride), etc. Polyolefins are preferred, particularly polyethylene or polypropylene, blends and/or copolymers thereof, and copolymers of propylene and/or ethylene with minor proportions of other monomers, such as ethylene/vinyl acetate. Polyolefins are preferred because of their excellent physical properties, ease of processing, and typically lower cost than other thermoplastic materials having similar characteristics. Polyolefins readily replicate the surface of a casting or embossing roll and are also readily profile extruded. They are tough, durable and hold their shape well, thus making such films easy to handle after the casting or embossing process. A particularly preferred polyolefin for use in the present invention is TENITETM 1550P Polyethylene, a low density polyethylene from Eastman Chemical Company, having a melt flow index of 3.5 grams/10 minutes (ASTM D1238) at 190°C and a density of 0.918 (ASTM D1505). Alternatively, liquid management members can be cast from curable resin materials such as acrylates or epoxies, and cured by exposure to heat or UV or E-beam radiation. Preferably, the liquid management member substantially retains its geometry and surface characteristics upon exposure to liquids.

Generally, the susceptibility of a solid surface to be wet out by a liquid is characterized by the contact angle that the liquid makes with the solid surface after being deposited on the horizontally disposed surface and allowed to stabilize thereon. It is sometimes referred to as the "static equilibrium contact angle", sometimes referred to herein merely as "contact angle". As shown in Figures 7a and 7b, the contact angle Theta is the angle between a line tangent to the surface of a bead of liquid on a surface at its

point of contact to the surface and the plane of the surface. A bead of liquid whose tangent was perpendicular to the plane of the surface would have a contact angle of 90° . Typically, if the contact angle is 90° or less, as shown in Figure 7a, the solid surface is considered to be wet by the liquid. Surfaces on which drops of water or aqueous solutions exhibit a contact angle of less than 90° are commonly referred to as "hydrophilic". As used herein, "hydrophilic" is used only to refer to the surface characteristics of a material, i.e., that it is wet by aqueous solutions, and does not express whether or not the material absorbs aqueous solutions. Accordingly, a material may be referred to as hydrophilic whether or not a sheet of the material is impermeable or permeable to aqueous solutions. Thus, hydrophilic films used in liquid management members of the invention may be formed from films prepared from resin materials that are inherently hydrophilic, such as for example, poly(vinyl alcohol). Liquids which yield a contact angle of near zero on a surface are considered to completely wet out the surface. Polyolefins, however, are typically inherently hydrophobic, and the contact angle of a polyolefin film, such as polyethylene or polypropylene, with water is typically greater than 90° , such as shown in Figure 7b. Body liquids that will come into contact with the liquid management members of the present invention are aqueous. Thus, if such films are used as liquid management members of the invention, they must be modified, e.g., by surface treatment, application of surface coatings, or incorporation of selected agents, such that the surface is rendered hydrophilic so as to exhibit a contact angle of 90° or less, thereby enhancing the wetting and liquid transport properties of the liquid management member.

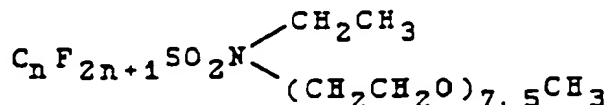
In liquid management members of the invention having V-grooves, the desired surface energy of the microstructured surface of the liquid management member

is such that

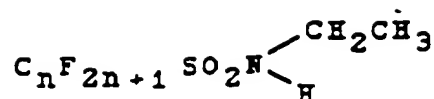
$$\text{Theta} \leq (90^\circ - \text{Alpha}/2),$$

wherein Theta is the contact angle of the liquid with the member and Alpha is the angular width of the groove.

Any suitable known method may be utilized to achieve a hydrophilic surface on liquid management members of the present invention. Surface treatments may be employed such as topical application of a surfactant, plasma treatment, grafting hydrophilic moieties onto the film surface, sol-gel coating, corona or flame treatment, etc. Alternatively, a surfactant or other suitable agent may be blended with the resin as an internal additive at the time of film extrusion. It is typically preferred to incorporate a surfactant in the polymeric composition from which the liquid management member is made rather than rely upon topical application of a surfactant coating. Topically applied coatings tend to fill in, i.e., blunt, the notches of the channels, thereby interfering with the desired liquid flow to which the invention is directed. An illustrative example of a surfactant that can be incorporated in polyethylene liquid management members is TRITONTM X-100, an octylphenoxypolyethoxyethanol nonionic surfactant, e.g., used at between about 0.1 and 0.5 weight percent. An illustrative method for surface modification of the members of the present invention is the topical application of a 1 percent aqueous solution of the reaction product comprising 90 weight percent or more of:



wherein n=8 (97 percent), n=7 (3 percent), and 10 weight percent or less of:



5 wherein $n=8$ (97 percent), $n=7$ (3 percent). Preparation of such agents is disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 2,915,554 (Ahlbrecht et al.)

In some embodiments, liquid management member 12 will have channels on only one major surface as shown in Figure 2. In other embodiments, however, liquid management member 12 will have channels on both major surfaces, as shown in Figures 3 and 4. Typically in the case of absorbent articles such as diapers, if the member has channels on both major surfaces, the channels on one surface are substantially parallel to those on the other surface. The channels may be laterally offset from one surface to the other surface as shown in Figure 3 or may be aligned directly opposite each other as shown in Figure 4. A liquid management member with offset channels as shown in Figure 3 provides a maximum amount of surface area for wicking while at the same time using a minimum amount of material. In addition, a liquid management member with offset channels can be made so as to feel softer due to the reduced thickness and boardiness of the sheet than a liquid management member with aligned channels as shown in Figure 4. As shown in Figure 4, liquid management members 12 of the invention may have one or more apertures 24 therein which enable a portion of the liquid in contact with the front surface of the liquid management member to be transported to the back surface of the member to improve the control thereof in accordance with the invention. The apertures need not be aligned with the notch of a channel and do not need to be of about equal width as the channels. The surfaces of the liquid management member within the apertures is preferably hydrophilic.

Liquid management member 12 can be incorporated into disposable absorbent article 10 in a number of

ways. The member can be cut into narrow generally longitudinal strips that can be placed above, below, or within the absorbent core in a variety of configurations. Several illustrative embodiments are depicted in Figures 1, 5, and 6. Diaper 510 in Figure 5 has three liquid management members 512 with channels 521 arranged in parallel strips in absorbent core 518. Diaper 610 in Figure 6 has two liquid management members 612 overlaid in an intersecting or "X" pattern in absorbent core 618. Typically, the intersection will be located where liquid introduction is expected.

If desired, the liquid management member may be disposed on the interior surface of the backsheet or even made integral therewith by forming the desired microstructured surface on the interior surface thereof. In this embodiment, the microstructured film serves two functions, as a liquid transport layer adjacent to the underside of the absorbent core and as a liquid barrier layer for the absorbent article. Figure 12 illustrates diaper 120 of the invention comprising liquid permeable topsheet 1214, liquid impermeable backsheet 1216, and absorbent core 1218. Liquid management member 1212, with microstructured surface 1220 with grooves 1222, is disposed on the interior surface of backsheet 1216. If desired, grooves 1222 may be formed on the surface of backsheet 1216 such that the liquid management member and backsheet are of unitary construction.

As mentioned above, a preferred microstructure is one in which the channels are V-shaped grooves, i.e., each channel is defined by a pair of planar walls which meet at a line of intersection. Such channels are easily formed and provide rapid liquid transport. In other embodiments, the sides of the channel need not be planar but the channel preferably possesses a notch that extends parallel to the longitudinal axis of the channel. In other words, when viewed in cross-section, the line of intersection of a plane perpendicular to the axis of the channel and the walls of the channel

preferably possesses an abrupt slope change, i.e., a geometric discontinuity or a point where the first order derivative of the surface of the channel has multiple values. Although preferred, the notched not be a perfect V point; typically, useful liquid management is achieved if the notch has a radius of curvature of about 25 microns or less, preferably about 10 microns or less, and more preferably about 5 microns or less. It has been observed that coatings applied to microstructured surfaces to impart desired hydrophilicity thereto may tend to aggregate or pool in the base of the channel, tending to increase the radius of notch. Figure 8 shows a typical member with V-shaped grooves 22 having notch or abrupt slope change 23, Figure 9 shows a member with channels 921 having non-planar, inwardly flaring walls and a base with abrupt slope change 923, and Figure 10 shows a member with channels 1021 having non-planar walls and no abrupt slope change. The liquid management member in Figure 9 has large crests 924 between adjacent channels 921. It is typically preferred to have narrow crests or, as shown in Figure 8, closely packed channels such that the walls of adjacent channels are in contact in order to increase the number of channels per unit surface width. Figure 11 shows a preferred embodiment of liquid management member 1110 of the invention wherein channels 1121 have notch or abrupt slope change 1123 and walls 1124 flare outwardly rather than being straight. For ease of manufacture, the walls between adjacent channels preferably meet at crests 1126 with minimum land area, i.e., a high channel density.

Preferably the channel walls are smooth because an excessive amount of surface roughness will tend to impede desired liquid flow. Liquid management members with channel walls that flare outwardly as shown in Figure 11 are believed to provide an optimum combination of rapid anisotropic fluid flow and vertical wicking capability and accordingly are preferred for many applications.

Typically, the channels in liquid management members of the invention are oriented in the same direction, i.e., they are substantially parallel throughout their entire length. Channels are
5 considered to be substantially parallel as long as they extend in the same general direction without intersecting; their lateral spacing need not be equal over their entire length.

In a typical absorbent article of the invention
10 as shown in Figure 1, absorbent core 18 and liquid management member 12 are both elongate and oriented in the same general direction. It is typically preferred that the liquid management member be substantially
coextensive with the absorbent core i.e., extend to
15 within about 1 to 2 centimeters of the edge of the absorbent core in most cases. It is also typically preferred that it not extend beyond the absorbent core as this may result in leaking. In such instances, the
channels of the liquid management member will typically
20 be oriented along the longitudinal axis of the member and of the absorbent core. Referring again to Figure 1, it will typically be preferred in such instances for the lateral spacing of channels 21 to vary along their
longitudinal axis with the spacing being at a minimum
25 in a longitudinally interior region of member 12 and being wider than the minimum at an exterior region of member 12. Such an article is typically constructed such that the region of minimum lateral spacing is located near expected liquid insult with the wider
spacing being located at more distant locations. In
30 such embodiments, liquid management member 12 provides both improved transport of the liquid away from the insult but also improved distribution of the liquid to more distant portions of absorbent core 18. If
35 desired, additional channels (not shown) may begin between the interior region and longitudinal edges of liquid management member 12.

Figure 13 shows another embodiment of the invention with absorbent article 1300 comprising liquid

management member 1302 with microstructure-bearing surface 1304, absorbent mass 1306, and attachment member 1308 on at least on side. Attachment member 1308 is selected in part based on the substrate to which the absorbent article is to be attached. Illustrative examples include suitable adhesives. Other illustrative examples include a component of a hook and loop fastening system, i.e., a strip of hook material with the strip of loop material being applied to a substrate.

Usually the microstructured surface is in contact with the absorbent core. However, in some embodiments, for instance where the absorbent material is subject to gel blocking, the liquid management member will be oriented such that a microstructure-bearing surface and the absorbent core are disposed on opposite sides of the liquid management member. In such embodiments, the liquid management member is preferably smaller than the absorbent core and/or has apertures therein. In some embodiments, the liquid management member may comprise another microstructure-bearing surface as described herein on the same side as the absorbent core.

Absorbent articles of the invention may be used in a variety of applications. For instance, meat tray liners may be made with liquid management members as described herein. In such embodiments the package is assembled with the topsheet in contact with the meat. The backsheet may be permeable or impermeable.

In simple embodiments, absorbent articles may consist essentially of an absorbent core and liquid management member of the invention.

Examples

The invention will be further explained by the following illustrative examples which are intended to be nonlimiting.

Unless otherwise indicated, the liquid management members used in the following examples were

made from sheets of low density polyethylene, TENITE™ 1550P from Eastman Chemical Company.

Each liquid management member was formed by stamping the sheet with a microstructured nickel tool to form microstructured channels in accordance with invention. The nickel tools were produced by shaping a smooth acrylic surface with diamond scoring tools to produce the desired structure and then electroplating the structure to form a nickel tool with the indicated structure. Unless otherwise indicated, the tools used each provided a group 3.8 centimeters (1.5 inches) wide of a plurality of evenly spaced parallel channels. The tools each had a structured surface with channel forming elements as follows: ribs corresponding in profile to the resultant channels, the crests or tips of the ribs corresponding to the bases or notches in the resultant channels, the creases between adjacent ribs corresponding to the land area between adjacent channels. Unless otherwise indicated, the master tools used had the following features:

Tool Features				
Format	Spacing ¹	Depth ²	Tip ³	Angle ⁴
1	0.240	0.33	NA	40°
2	0.520	0.33	NA	10°/70°
25 3	0.496	0.33	NA	20°/60°
4	0.330	0.46	2.5	40°
5	0.362	0.46	25	40°

- ¹ Spacing is the distance between adjacent tips of the tool in millimeters.
- ² Depth is the vertical depth of the channels in millimeters.
- ³ Radius of curvature of the tip which forms the notch in the liquid management member in microns.
- ⁴ Angle is the included angle of the ribs in degrees.

In formats 1, 2, and 3 the tips of each rib were defined by the intersection of two planes formed

by a diamond scoring tool and the radius is indicated as NA. In formats 4 and 5 the tips were shaped with a diamond scoring tool to have the indicated radius of curvature.

5 In each of formats 1, 4, and 5 the ribs were of uniform profile. In format 2 ribs having a 10° included angle alternated with ribs having a 70° included angle. In format 3 ribs having a 20° included angle alternated with ribs having a 60° included angle.

10 The liquid management members formed from each tool are indicated below by identifying the format number from the table above. In some instances, the tool described above was used to form a mirror image tool via electroplating. The mirror image tool was
15 then used to form a liquid management member. In those instances, the liquid management member is indicated by identifying the format number from the table above with a prime " ' " notation. For example, a liquid management member formed with tool format 1 will be
20 identified with format number " 1 " whereas a liquid management member formed with a mirror image tool which was formed from tool format 1 will be identified with format number " 1' ".

25 Example 1

Liquid management members were formed according to the method described using other nickel tools to yield V-shaped grooves having the indicated angular width and depth. 0.4 weight percent of polymer grade
30 zinc stearate was included in the polyethylene as a slip agent.

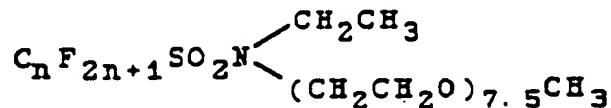
Vertical wicking was measured in accordance with DIN 53924 ("Deutsches Institut fuer Normung"). The vertical height achieved in 3 minutes by synthetic
35 urine is reported. Horizontal wicking was evaluated by measuring the maximum spread achieved by a 0.037 gram sample of synthetic urine. A liquid comprising:

<u>Amount(grams)</u>	<u>Component</u>
0.6	calcium chl ride
1.00	magnesium sulfate
3.30	sodium chlorid
19.40	urea

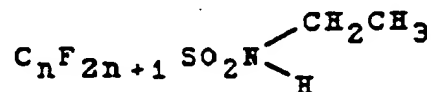
in sufficient deionized water to yield 1000 milliliters was used as synthetic urine. This liquid has been determined, using the Wilhelmy Balance Technique, to have a surface tension of about 61 to about 6:

dynes/centimeter. A sufficient amount of blue colorant, K7117 D+C Blue No. 1, from H. Kohnstamm and Company, Inc. was added to render the solution dark blue to facilitate observations during testing.

Liquid management members were formed with adjacent (i.e., substantially no land area between neighboring grooves) V-shaped grooves having the indicated angular width and depth. A coating of a solution in deionized water of 1 weight percent of:



wherein $n=8$ (97 percent), $n=7$ (3 percent), and 10 weight percent or less of:



wherein $n=8$ (97 percent), $n=7$ (3 percent), was applied to provide a coating thickness (wet) of about 25 microns, and the members were then oven dried at 93°C (200°F) for 15 minutes.

The following liquid management results were obtained:

Groove		Wicking	
Alpha	Depth ¹	H ²	v ³
120°	100	11.5	0.7
90°	175	15.7	1.1
70°	175	15.7	2.2
60°	175	17.1	4.0
40°	225	16.8	6.1

¹ In microns.

² Horizontal Wicking in centimeters.

³ Vertical Wicking in centimeters.

Example 2

To assess the relationship of notch sharpness on vertical wicking liquid management members formed from tools 1', 4, and 5 were tested for vertical wicking as in Example 1 except the fluid used was deionized water containing 0.1 weight percent of fluorescent dye, 2-(6-hydroxy-3-oxo-3H-xanthen-9-yl)benzoic acid disodium salt, a fluorescein disodium salt from Eastman Kodak Company. This liquid has been determined, using the Wilhelmy Balance Technique, to have a surface tension of about 74 to 75 dynes/centimeter. The following results were obtained:

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Radius¹</u>	<u>Vertical Wicking²</u>
2-1	1'	1.1	10.40
2-2	4	2.3	9.15
2-2	5	26.	5.65

¹ Average measured radius of curvature of channel notch in microns.

² Vertical height achieved in centimeters.

The notch radius of curvature of the liquid management members were obtained by taking a

photomicrograph of the channel cross section with a scanning electron microscope. The polymeric liquid management members were potted in an epoxy which was allowed to cure and then the sample was ground down and polished leaving an exposed cross section of the channel. A photomicrograph of this prepared sample was then taken. Tangent lines were drawn along several points of the tip of the channel. Normal lines to where the tangents contacted the channel were drawn and the location of their intersection identified as the center of curvature of the channel. An average arc radius was then fit to the tip curvature, with the center being the intersection of the normal lines. The arc radius length was then recorded as the radius of curvature reported above.

Example 3

To assess the effects that angular width (Alpha) of the channels and surface properties of the liquid management member (affected by using surfactant) have on vertical wicking distance, vertical wicking tests were performed as in Example 2 using the indicated liquid management members. The vertical wicking results in centimeters were as follows:

Sample	Alpha	<u>Surfactant (see below)</u>			
		<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>
3-1	120	2.1	3.3	6.1	1.8
3-2	90	2.0	3.4	6.3	2.5
3-3	70	2.5	5.0	7.5	4.8
3-4	60	2.7	7.5	8.1	4.9
3-5	40	4.1	9.5	11.5	9.6
3-6	20	8.6	11.6	11.9	11.5
3-7	10	9.1	13.5	14.2	13.7

A A surfactant solution was topically applied as in Example 1.

Claims:

1. An absorbent article comprising a liquid permeable topsheet, a backsheet, and an absorbent core disposed between said topsheet and backsheet, wherein said article comprises at least one liquid management member which comprises a sheet having at least one microstructure-bearing hydrophilic surface with a plurality of channels therein that promotes directional spreading of liquids.

2. The article of claim 1 wherein said microstructure-bearing surface is in contact with said absorbent core.

3. The article of claim 1 wherein said hydrophilic surface is disposed on the interior surface of said backsheet.

4. The article of claim 1 wherein said liquid management member is embedded within said absorbent core.

5. The article of claim 1 wherein said liquid management member has a plurality of V-shaped grooves on at least one side thereof.

6. The article of claim 5 wherein the angular width of said grooves is between about 10° and about 120°.

7. The article of claim 5 wherein the angular width of said grooves is between about 10° and about 90°.

8. The article of claim 5 wherein the angular width of said grooves is between about 20° and about 60°.